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mentioned in *Brut y Breninoedd* to have been one of the noblemen, that attended king Arthur at his great feast at Caerleon, after the conquest of the island. The Latin editions of Galfrid, 1508 and 1517, call him Domandus Map Apo. That of Tornetine, 1587, calls him Dynawt Map Apo.

“ There was an ancient tradition in the parish of Llanbabo in Anglesey, that Pabo, with his son and daughter, was buried in that church-yard, opposite to certain faces that were carved in the wall and to be seen at this day. In King Charles’s time, or thereabout, as I was informed, the sexton, happening to dig a grave against one of these carved faces, at about six or seven feet deep, found a flat grave-stone, one corner of which he picked and demolished a few letters, before he knew what it was. The stone was then removed into the choir, where it hath remained ever since, and of which I have a copy amongst my papers. It hath on it the figure of a man in long robes, with a coronet on his head, and a sceptre in his hand, with a long beard, and a Latin inscription neatly cut, *basso-relievo-wise*, on one edge of the stone in the very letters that you call Saxon—‘*Hic jacet Pabo, &c.*’ I copied it with my own hands, but I have not the inscription by me. We have several other ancient inscriptions in this character in North Wales. These evidences prove something in our opinion in Wales; if our English antiquaries think otherwise, I should be glad to know how they can get over these things*.”

ETYMOLOGY OF ‘LONDON’†.

“ Your derivation of London from *Luna* and *Din* is one of the best. *Luna* is by the ancient Britons called *Llun*; so that *Llunddin* (the city of Luna), and not *Llundin*, is the true writing of this compound, because the *d* must be mollified or aspirated in forming the genitive case. Most British words, compounded of *din*, begin with *din*, contrary to the Latin,

* This extract is from a letter, written to Mr. Carte the historian, and the object of the proof, here alluded to, was that the Saxons had borrowed their alphabet from the Britons, which Mr. Morris maintains in a previous part of his letter, and he afterwards adduces this circumstance of Pabo’s monument as one of his evidences.—ED.

† Camb. Reg. vol. ii. p. 483.

where these compounds end with *dinum* or *dunum*. Thus Din-dryval, a triangular fort, Din-mor, a sea-fort, Dinllwyden, Din-mael, Dinorweg, Dinlle, Dinlleyn, Dindaethwy, Dinam, Din-sulwy, names of old forts in Wales. There are few names of places that terminate in *din*, but then the *n* is softened for the above reason, as Brynhyrddin, Brodorddin, Caervyrddiu. So, if London were derived from *Llong*, a ship, and *Din*, the compound, according to the nature of the British language, would be *Llongddin*,—so, from *Llan*, *Llunddin*; both which are not far from the present name *Llundain* *."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CYWYDD Y DILUW, yn Dair Rhan; Gan DAVYDD IONAWR.
DOLGELLAU, 1821.

THOSE, who would found their notions of Welsh poetry upon the general poetry of Europe, whether ancient or modern, will be apt to arrive at a very erroneous conclusion. It has, we may almost affirm, nothing in common with the strains of other countries, save that inspiration, which must always, to a certain degree, characterize the effusions of the muse. Yet, even in this particular, the poets of Wales appear to us to possess features peculiarly their own. In vain should we look in their pages for the uniform sublimity, which distinguishes the strains of Homer, for the unvarying majesty and propriety of the Virgilian sentiments, or for the regular and well sustained flight of Pope's philosophic muse. The true characteristics of Welsh poetry are of a nature essentially different: not that we mean to insinuate, that it is not often pregnant with glowing thought, with dignified sentiments, with tender feeling, and with fine moral sense; but it rarely, if ever, happens, that the Welsh poet holds "the even tenour of his way" in one uninterrupted strain of feeling, whether of sublimity or of pathos. It is the irregular flash—the coruscation—of genius, rather than its full

* Perhaps neither of the etymologies of 'London,' here offered, is the true one; and it were vain now to speak with any certainty on the subject. However, we have been favoured with a very ingenious one, which we propose to insert on some future occasion, in company with other similar conjectures respecting the names of old English towns and other places.—ED.